



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

swamps, that every opportunity is afforded for those enthusiasts who are interested in formal variations. I have found it a most interesting region, and I hope it may be visited by other fern collectors.

HINGHAM, MASS.

---

### Ferns Collected in the Noyo River Canyon, Mendocino Co., Calif., Aug. 10-14.

H. H. TRACY

*Botrychium silaifolium* Presl.

*Polypodium vulgare* L.

“ *falcatum* Kellogg.

*Gymnopteris triangularis* (Kaulf) Underw.

*Adiantum pedatum* L.

*Struthiopteris spicant* (L) Scop.

*Woodwardia radicans* (L) Sm.

*Asplenium cyclosorum* Rupr.

*Dryopteris nevadensis* (Eat) Underw.

“ *rigida* var. *arguta* (Kaulf) Underw.

*Polystichum munitum* (Kaulf) Underw. Castella.

“ *californicum* (D. C. Eaton) Underw.

“ *aculeatum* (Swz) Roth.

*Azolla filiculoides* Lam.

IN THE REGION OF MT. SHASTA, CAL., AUG. 19-23.

*Pteridium aquilinum* var. *pubescens*. Castella.

*Cryptogramma acrostichoides* R. Br. Castle Lake.

*Pellaea brachyptera* (Moore) Baker. Castella.

“ *densa*. Castella.

*Asplenium cyclosorum* Rupr. . Castella.

*Polystichum californicum* (Eaton) Underw. Trail to  
Mt. Eddy.

“ *munitum* (Kaulf.) Underw. Castella.

“ *Lemmonii* Underw. Trail to Mt. Eddy.

“ *Lonchitis* (L.) Roth. Castle Lake.

*Filix fragilis* (L.) Underw. Shasta Springs.

*Isoetes lacustris* L. Castle Lake.

FULLERTON, CAL.

---

### Fern hunting in Florida, in the phosphate country.

M. A. NOBLE

In the gently rolling country lying to the south of Lake Tsala Apopka, for miles and miles, the only fern growing on the surface is the *Pteridium aquilinum* var. *caudatum*. The soil is classed as "rolling pineland" by the State Geological Survey, and it has considerable oak and other hardwood growth. Old settlers and native Floridians term it "Oak Ridges." For ten or fifteen miles south from the lake, this is the type of land, extending six or seven miles eastward to the rich "hammock" lands lying along the Withlacoochee River, and westward for a still further distance.

The region is honeycombed with prospect holes, dug by miners in search of phosphate of lime rock. Small holes appear everywhere at a distance of fifty feet apart. These holes measure a few inches across, and penetrate the earth from a few feet to thirty or even sixty. Not as frequent, but still quite numerous, are holes as wide as a common well, and of the same depth as the first-named. For the protection of stock, the law enjoins that these holes should be filled up, or covered. Small logs are usually laid across the top—a covering soon decayed, and more dangerous than the open well.

Down these well holes grow most tempting ferns, green and luxuriant on account of the dampness. Here are to be found *Polystichum acrostichoides*, *Asplenium parvulum*, *Woodwardia areolata* and *virginica*, *Dryopteris patens*, and occasionally, but very seldom, *Phlebodium aureum* and *Asplenium platyneuron*.